Business Notices. FALL AND WINTER.

MES AND BOXS, Unsurpassed in quality

Unequalled in manufacture. In state the most approved, And eniformity in prices.

ALVRED MCKROF & Co., No. 441 Broader.
(Between Cama and Grand etc...)
Levite special attention to their process associment of
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Uncause pains have this season been taken to present to their friends and patrons such styles as would be most ap roved, and they trust that they have not been unsuccessful in their en

Is Bors' CLOTHING they flatter themselves that they have atteined a standard not been to fare approached by any other house, and in all styles of

IN THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT. First-class Cutters are employed, and a large assorment of Coatings, Casaumines and Vest inco may be found, which will be made to order at unusually

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PROMPT AND SEASONABLE. - The hatter, KNOX is always promptly out with his new style of Hat at every seg-era and has just introduced his Fall fashion. It is quite im-possible to state what it is like—imagine the perfection of no amen, beauty and prace—a form of peculiar becomingness, then shift the idea resilized. An immense and varied stock of Hat's and Cars will be found there.

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KELTY & FERGUSIN,
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Have 3h
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Waynow Shabes
Of their own manufacture,
Which they invite all close buyers to examine. Also, Engle
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Merchants visiting New York should by all means lay in a
supply of these Coffee and Tespots, which are rapidly coming
into use, and destined in a short time to supersede all others.
E. P. Torrey is also agent for the sale of
ARYMUR'S CELEBRAYED AIR-TIGHT SELI-SEALING CANS AND
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Great reduction in the prices of SHLK TWIST THREAD, SHUTTLES and NEEDLES, and everything belonging to the sewing machine. The public are invited to examine or stock.

L. M. Sixges, No. 458 Broadway.

We prefer them for family use."

[N. Y. Tribune.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES-A VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.—A new Tension and a Hemmer that typus bens of env width without previous basting. Office No. 343 Broadway, N. Y. Diagram of the Lock Stitch.

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This is the only Stitch that cannot be raveled and that present the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and inter-locked in the center of it.

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Ladies returning from the country, wishing Gattens at 12), SLIFFLERS at 6), Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's Boot's and Shous of all kinds and prices, at 1, B, Mill.ER & Co's, No. 357 Canalest.

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Houses, ships, werehouses, &c., kept permanently free from Regs, Rosches, Rats, Mice, Ants and all other vermin, By CONTRACT.

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way, corner of Canal-st.

The preparations are kept for sale by the proprietor, No. 612

Broadway, and by all respectable Druggists.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

GENTLEMEN'S FALL HATS.-BIRD, No. 49 Nasac st., will introduce the new styles on FRIDAY, Sept. 3, adapted to the requirements of a first-class fashionable city trade. REED, No. 49 Nasactist.

RICH DIAMOND JEWELRY AT RETAIL .- Dismond Rings, Breastates, Bracelets, Entrings, &c. 25 rgs CENT BELOW RETAIL PRICES.

D. C. PEACOCK, Importer. Represented by David Rait, No. 485 Broadway, up-stairs.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,

GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAIR OF THE WORLD, WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. Depot, No. 191 Broadway, Corner of Dey-st., New York.

SOLUBLE GLASS - Most useful preservative against fire for Documents, Records, as a Varnish for Wood and Wall Paper; Cement for Artificial Stone against Rust or Oxydation of Metals, and an unsurpassed substitute for Soap. Dry, Thick and Thin Liquid. Full directions by Dr. L. FERCHTWAY-GER, No. 143 Maiden-lone. N. B.—Best Cognac Oil Extracts, ESSAGES, RUM, BOURBON WHISKY, etc.

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Now offers a fine assortment of French Porcelaty, Glass, Store China, Silver-Platen, Britannia, and Japaner Ware; Table Gutlery, Parias Marsis, &c., of the latest patterns and best qualities at Low Patters.

RADWAY'S REASONING RECOGNIZED. RADWAY & Co. argue that if a man be afflicted with disease (whether with Fever, Nervous Affections or Irregularities of the vite; organs), or suffering from accidents (such as burns, bruises and scaled, it is better to be cared by the Ready Relate than to go through a course of naussating physic and painful opera-

to go through a course of the court of the c

\$500 will be paid if Dr. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN SIMENT idoes not cure Dysentery and Croup quicker than any ber known remedy. This celebrated medicine has been used occashily during twelve years. Call at the Depot and see the rificates. \$61,000 will be paid if ever a false certificate has en used by Dr. Tontas. Chronic Rheumaism has been cured it when everything else has failed. Depot No. 36 Courtland: Price 25 and 30 cents. Sold by all Druggists. Country Merants supplied on liberal terms.

PER STEAMERS NORTH STAR AND PULTON. FRENCH SEIVERS, ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

Large Prices.—A few days ago, in Newbern, N. C., five likely negroes brought \$6,000 at private sale, being an average of \$1,300—cash transaction. In Spottaylvanta County, Va., last week, says The Fredericksburg News, a sale of slaves was made at the following extraordinary prices: A boy twelve years old for \$1,000; a boy soven years old for \$250; a boy eight years old for \$580; two others, seven and eight respectively, for \$700 and \$725; a woman about forty-five years old and one child for \$875; a woman same age and two children for \$1,050; a man sixty years old for \$400—total, \$6,955.

WOULDE'T STAY.—Fernando Wood & Co. left Syr.

WOULDN'T STAY. - Fernando Wood & Co. left Syrworlds T Stat.—Perhands would be the transfer acuse last night, immediately after they were turned out of the Convention, remained here a few hours this morning, and proceeded homeward in the noon train. They were rather more than slightly indignant.

[Albany Journal.]

New York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1868.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of annoymous Communications. What-No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authorities and of the name and address of the writer-mon necessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should in all cases be addressed to Holder Generally & Co.

Yesterday Dr. Walser, the assistant of the Marine Hospital, and Dr. Thompson the Health Officer, were examined as witnesses in the case of Ray Tompkins and John C. Thompson, who are charged with arson in setting fire to the Quarantine buildings.

The Pro-Slavery Democratic Convention at Syracuse yesterday nominated the following State

Lieutenant Governor, JOHN J. TAYLOR, Tioga, Lieutenant Governor, JOHN J. TAYLOR, Tioga, Conal Commissioner, SHERBURNE B. PIPER, Ningsea, Prince Inspector....EDWARD L. DONNELLY, New York.

This is a very fair ticket. Judge Parker ran for the same office two years ago, and was only beaten 65,426 votes by Gov. King. We must try to do better this time. He is a thorough Soft, of fair abilities and reputation. John J. Taylor was a member of the XXXIIId Congress, one of the nine from this State (and the only one west of Schenertady) who voted for the Nebraska bill. He sunk like a stone thereupon, and has not since risen to the surface till now. As Robert Campbell, his Republican competitor, abandoned the Democratic

party because of that same bill, the race between

them will be significant and interesting. We shall

be disappointed if Mr. Campbell does not run

shead of and Mr. Taylor behind their respective

Mr. Piper is an old politician, has been an Elector of President and an unsuccessful candidate for Congress. We believe he never ventured to suspect that anything proposed, uttered or done in the name of the Democratic party was, could or might be wrong, even if he had the temerity to think on the subject at all. He is commended as an honest man; but there is no point to which be is preferable to Judge Gardiner, his Republican

rival. Mr. Donnelly is a native of this city, of Irish parentage, well educated and capable, who formerly (we understand) kept a grogshop, but has since risen to the state and dignity of a wholesale liquor dealer. He is a member of the Tammany Society, and was a Wood man when Wood was in

-The three tickets (four if you count the Gerrit Smith) are now fairly in the field, and the contest is fairly opened. Our adversaries would seem, from the tenor of their more violent journals, to prefer personal attacks to a contest for principles, and are flooding their sluices with defamation of Mr. Morgan. If there is anything to be made by that sort of warfare, we make them welcome to the whole of it. Messrs, Parker, Burrows and Gerrit Smith we have ever treated, and shall continue to treat, as fair men and good citizens; though there is no point of personal character in which either of them is superior to Mr. Morgan. If their friends think they can make capital by the course they are pursuing, let them fire away!

The reception of the Soft delegation from Kings County at Syracuse yesterday was a naked abuse of power. Nobody could have imagined that it was the fair thing. Kings County is notoriously, preëminently Hard, and was never anything else. On the direct Hard and Soft issue in 1853, it gave for Secretary of State, Clinton (Hard), 7,804 votes; Verplanck (Soft), 1,291; and this is just about the usual proportion between the two factions. Everybody acquainted with such matters knows that Brooklyn is Hard, and that the Hard leader, Judge Vanderbilt, is the Chairman of the regular Democratic Committee. But Cagger & Co. had promised to put the knife to Wood, and found themselves obliged to make a clean job of it. If they had only made it a rule that no Hard should sit as a Delegate at all, they would have shortened their labors and shown more consistency.

We understand that an effort is now being made to remove Mr. Schell the Collector of this Port, Among others spoken of as likely to succeed him are Messrs, Arthur Leary, Ex-Mayor Mickle, Charles A. Clinton, Stephen P. Russell and Wilson G. Hunt. The recent defeat of Schell, Wood and Mather at Syracuse has greatly revived the hopes of those in the Democratic ranks who desire Mr. Schell's translation to private life.

The steamship Persia arrived last evening with European advices to the 4th inst. The banquet by the Lord Mayor of Dublin to Engineer Bright of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was a brilliant affair. The Lord Lieutenant declined to come, in consequence, it was said, of the presence of Cardinal Wiseman, who was enthusiastically received. Parliament has been prorogued from Oct. 19 to Nov. 18. The new Council which supersedes the East India Company in the Government of India held its first meeting on the 3d inst. A meeting to advance the Suez Canal project, the capital required baying been nearly all subscribed, is to be held at Paris in November. An attempt to persuade Hanover to accept an indemnification for the Stade Dues having failed, Great Britain had given notice of her intention to pay them no longer. The National Bank of Austria is to resume cash payments on Nov. I. The organ of Mazzini, Italia del Popolo, published in Genoa, had ceased to appear, its editors being obliged to spend so much time in jail that they were unable to attend to their duties. The 200,000 serfs belonging to the Imperial domain had been emancipated by the Emperor of Russia. A terrible explosion had taken place at Astrakan. Half the town, half the inhabitants, and a large part of the shipping, were destroyed. We have a full synopsis of the American treaty with China, of which the general features are as heretofore reported. Reports contime to come from the East of conspiracies by the Mussulmen against the Christians. The Russian Consul had been obliged to leave Damascus. Consols closed at 96\$ to 96\$. The Cotton mar-

ket was dull and slightly easier.

The Republicans of King's County held their Primary Meetings last evening; those of this City will hold theirs on Wednesday evening next; and we entrest the great body of our Republican voters to attend these meetings and exercise their rights. If a preliminary enrollment is (very properly) required, attend to it at once, do not lay the blame of your own indolence and heedlessness on others should you find yourself debarred from voting by your own neglect.

Every year, we have more or less complaints of

the prevalence of rowdyism or ballot-stuffing at elsewhere out of the limits of any State or district. these meetings-complaints which we presume are founded in truth; but the hired rowdles and their employers would be of no account if the great mass of the voters would attend to their own business. This, however, they will not do, but leave to one tenth or one twentieth of the Electors the virtual selection of the candidates for whom all are to vote. Of course, the office-holders, aspirants and enterprising gentiemen who have agreed, for a quid pro quo, to return a delegation from the Ward to support somebody's claim for a fat berth, have the thing pretty much to themselves, and the few patriotic, unselfish citizens who attend the primaries simply as a matter of duty, are hustled and overridden to their deep disgust, when the fault is not more in the bullying handfull present than in the slothful hundreds who stay away. It is the indo lence of these which renders those a power and a

We do not know that things will be better this year than usual, but we do hope they may; and, in order that they may be, we give respectful but decided notice to usual managers of primaries that a Republican City ticket made up of Speculators in politics, ex-gamblers, sporting men, &c., will not answer, and that all the capital invested in getting it nominated will be so much good money squandered. Better go at once over to the race-course and invest it on the little joker. A People's Union Ticket, composed of moral, substantial, upright citizens, who are generally known to get their living by honest industry, to be no chronic office seekers, and to have been made candidates through no solicitation or wire-pulling on their own part can be elected this Fall by a majority of thousands; a clean Republican ticket composed of such mer will stand a fair chance, in view of the probable disruption of the Sham Democracy; but a ticket made up of men who make politics a trade, diversified by rumselling or some fancy employment of the sort, and who have packed delegations to help each other to nominations, will not run at all-it will hardly kick. We make these remarks in season to avoid an unpleasant necessity sometimes forced upon us; it will not be our fault should we be compelled to speak again.

We are a little uneasy in our minds for the fair Athenians who dwell on what remains of the threefold Mount, that has not been removed and east into the ses. We are concerned lest the presence of that too-captivating captive Capt. Townsend, the unfortunate mariner whose enterprise Lieut. Maffit so ill-naturedly disturbed, may not be too much for their peace of mind. Pirates were always interesting characters in books, whatever they might be on quarter-decks; and since Slavetrading has been erected into piracy, we do not see why the romantic interest attached to the old Friends of the Sea should not be transferred to the newer adventurers in the only line left open to the fiery spirits of a calm world. We are apprehensive lest Capt. Townsend may put forth his toogreat skill in captivation, or Slave-making, on the coasts of Massachusetts Bay as well as of Guinea, if the half be true that the Boston papers tell us of the charms of his person and his presence. We trust that the fair enthusiasts will remember that this fascinating prisoner is but a kind of brevet pirate after all, and not yield to the illusions of a too facile imagination, which would picture him as a Conrad or a Cleveland.

The Boston Post simply says that Capt. Townsend is a good-looking and gentlemanly appearing young man;" but The Courier warms up to an musual degree of descriptive eloquence in its account of his looks and demeanor. "Capt. Townsend bears himself well in the position in which "he finds himself placed." The noble Captain has evidently that greatness of soul which is equal to all the accidents of life and the caprices of fortune. "He has a fine intelligent countenance, and a gentlemanly carriage. He has brown hair. and flowing whiskers of a lighter shade, and in personal appearance is well got up every way." It is no wonder that it adds, in view of these attractions, that " he has good external points for a "here of some new romance of the sea, without imposing too severe a task on the imaging tion of the writer " We seree for once with The Courier, and would recommend the Captain as the hero of his first novel of the New World, to Mr. G. P. R. James, whose success in this career we vaticinated the other day. He is obviously marvelous proper young man," and by no means one of those ill-looking ruffians who carry their title to the gallows in their very faces. It would be the hight of ill-breeding to hang up so charming a person, such a model of good looks and discreet behavior, merely for the slight effort he made to unite the benefits of Foreign Missions with the conveniences of Domestic ones, by conveying the objects of the benevolence of the former within the sphere of the operations of the latter.

And we do not think that he is in any violent danger of a cervical fracture this time. A "sea-attorney like him will find no difficulty in finding plenty of land ones to help him out of his trouble. We can see, in our mind's eye, Mr. Choate himself, shaking his "horrid hair," like a comet, over the case, and perplexing not monarchs but District Attorneys "with fear of change"-the greatest fear that can befal them. And what with the perplexity of the District Attorney and the example set to Judge Clifford by his predecessor for the purgation of jury-boxes, it will be strange if a way of escape be not opened wide enough for the gallant captain and his whole crew to sail through, with topgallants set and all sails spread. If things should come to the worst, and a Boston Jury should be found capable of convicting so engaging and attractive a culprit, we cannot but think that there will be balm found for his wounded spirit in the Gilead of the Supreme Court-room at Washington. Surely, it is not to be believed that a tribunal which has discovered that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional would be left in such indicial blindness as not to see that the laws against the slave trade are so too. And, in the last resort, the quality of Executive mercy need not be strained in the least to extend to such a case as this, but would drop as naturally as the gentle dew from heaven on the brown locks of this injured sea-farer.

All this, on supposition that he will be brought to trial at all. The Post shakes a warning finger at Commissioner Loring-not the Commissioner Loring, we believe, whose accurate knowledge of the intent of the Fugitive Slave law and his intrepid execution of it have elevated him to the bench of Claims at Washington-before whom our smisble friend has been brought for his preliminary examination. It suggests a very pretty point of law as to the jurisdiction, and threatens the Commissioner with serious possibilities, if he should happen to make a mistake in the premises. It reminds all concerned that by the law of Congress providing for the trial of offenders apprehended upon the high seas, or was suspended, had sought refuge in their houses.

such shall be tried in the district into which they are first brought. Now, it seems that the prisoner was first brought within the benign influences of our free institutions at Key West, and that he afterward was further refreshed by touching on the sacred shere of Charleston; so that it is a point which will be well mooted whether anybody has any business with him in Boston, where he was brought in the third instance.

The Post tells the Commissioner, through its prelections to its readers, that he has to decide this question, and that he is responsible for the decision to which he comes: and this not in the usual way in which magistrates are responsible for their doings, to public opinion, or to censure or removal in a regular manner, if culpable, but by an action for damages, to be recovered by the prisoner, if his decision should be overruled! "We say responsible," it goes on, "for, without being lawyers, we take it, that if he imprisons Capt. Townsend unlawfully, he is liable to prosecution at law "therefor. The question of jurisdiction is indeed an important one to the prisoner, and also to the Commissioner." The journalists of The Post need not have told the world that they are no lawyers, as that fact would be sufficiently patent to all acquainted with the very rudiments of legal science, from what they here say. It is certainly passing strange that veteran writers, who have had their eye-teeth cut for a good many years-and pretty sharp-cut and sharp-set, too-should not know that it is a fundamental principle of jurisprudence that no one is permitted to be ignorant of the law, or to make a mistake in it, except judges and magistrates. So we have no fears for Commissioner Loring, let him decide the question as he may; and we rather think he will feel no apprehension of the prosecution at law thus held over his head. We should like to be present when the Jury, if not a very picked one, indeed, came in at the end of that trial. But this hipt of The Post is not without a certain shade of meaning, from the fact that it is reckened the eldest son of our crowned Democracy in New-England, on whose right hand she leans in peace, and through whose organ she may be supposed to breathe her wishes, which are not slow to grow into commands. Or, to speak less loftily, when a paper like The Post gives a sympathetic sneeze like this at Boston, it will go near to be thought that somebody is taking

snuff significantly in Washington. We have no sympathy, and never can have, with Mr. Fernando Wood nor any of his belongings. We regard him as a bad, dangerous man, who has done very much to demoralize and debauch the political atmosphere of our City. Since Aaron Burr. no man has done more in that line. In the long struggle between him and his enemies entrenched in Tammany Hall, our partialities have notoriously been against him throughout. And now, if they prove to have effectually squelched him at Syracuse, we shall be glad of it, whatever the political consequences.

At the same time, it is but simple justice to state the notorious truth that he and his associates had no fair play shown them in the Democratic State Convention. They were marked for shughter from the outset. It was perfectly understood a week ago that they were to be put down or put out at all events-that the Soft managers here had pledged their confederates of the interior to this course, and that, from the moment a Soft majority in the Convention was assured, their doom was sealed. We do not know which faction is the stronger and do not decide which was in the right. We only state what every intelligent politician in this City well knows, when we say that no evidence of regularity or of overwhelming strength on the part of his faction would have saved them, Though every voter who supported him last December had backed him now, he would have gone overboard all the same. Messrs. Elijah F. Burdy, Issac V. Fowler, Emanuel B. Hart & Co., who have got possession of the Tammany machine, and are running it at full speed, had made it an imperative condition with their allies that Wood and his

delegation should be put down, and down they are. Democracy in our City amounts in practice presons, forming a majority of the secret "Tammany Society or Columbian Order"-many of them office-holders or chronic seekers, and some of them not even professedly members of the Democratic party-decide authoritively what is or shall be Democracy, and the great mass of the rank and file swallow blindly whatever is thus prescribed. In this secret, self-perpetuating, close corporation, resides practically the power of deciding for whem and for what principles or measures some tens of thousands of votes shall be cast. This desperately rotten borough may be governed well or ill under this regime, but it is no more truly Democratic than was Rome under the Cæsars or is Russia under the Czar Alexander,

Our telegraphic correspondent at Washington informed us vesterday that the State Department views in a proper light the high-handed conduct of the English and French Ministers accredited to Venezuela"-referring, doubtless, to their interference for the protection of the Monagas family, on the ground of their having originally sought asylums at the residences of those Ministers. There is, indeed, much to be said, as well against as in favor of the practice which has grown up on the part of the diplomatic representatives of foreign States in the Spanish American countries of converting their houses into places of refuge for unlucky politicisms, exposed by sudden revolutions to the vergeance of their political and personal enemies. That this is an interference in favor of humspity, and one, in the sudden and violent revolutions to which those countries are exposed, not without its value to men of all parties, tending, as it does, to substitute exile for more sanguinary retribution, cannot be denied. The great objection-indeed, almost the sole objection to it-would seem to be that it is an interference with the authority of the Governments of those countries for the time being. But, however serious this objection, it would not seem to be one which our Government can urge with a very good grace, unless, indeed, the Monroe doctrine is to be so extended as to give to us the sole right, in exclusion of European nations, of interfering in the internal concerns and domestic affairs of our neighbors. Our Minister to Mexico. Mr. Forsyth, is now, or was at the last advices, notwithstanding he has been for some time past in a state of suspended diplomatic animation, pushing this very right of asylum to a point quite beyond that to which it was carried in the Monagas case by the French and English Ministers. In that case those Ministers only claimed the privilege of affording asylum to those who, pending a revolution, and at a moment when all Government

According to the last accounts from Mexico the his friend Gen. Walbridge for Congress, should be house of Mr. Forsyth is a place of refuge for several Mexican capitalists, not foreigners, but natives, whose arrest has been ordered by the Government on account of their refusal to pay up a recent property tax or forced loan levied upon them by the constituted authorities. This is evidently a much stronger case of interference than the protection extended to the Monagas family, since it affects the ordinary Administration of Government and cripples it in that most essential power of levying taxes and providing itself with revenue without which no Government can go on,

It must be admitted that the rescue of the Monagas family from the trial and punishment which the popular voice of Venezuela invoked against them, was an interference with the sovereignty of the people of Venezuela, such as we. if the case were ours, might be very rejuctant to submit to. Yet it would be a somewhat awkward thing in us to raise a clamor against the conduct of France and England in that particular, at the very moment that our newspapers from one end of the country to the other, are urging a direct interference in the affairs of Mexico-an interference not merely to the extent of giving temporary refuge to the chiefs of the defeated party till they can escape out of the country, but of taking the whole Mexican people, those of the triumphant as well as those of the defeated party, under our protection and control. With this very big beam in our own eye, it may be doubted whether we are in exactly the most favorable condition for extracting any little dust that may have confused the diplomatic eyesight of others. It would be odd for us to enact the part of seeming to be sympathetically choked by a gnat in their throats, at the very moment that we are putting ourselves up to the new and extraordinary feat of swallowing a

The last London papers report that Mr. John

Townshend, M. P. for Greenwich, has accepted

an engagement at one of the metropolitan theaters, at a salary of £25 a week, for fifty nights, his object being, as we are assured, to assist in liquidating the claims of his creditors. What the nature of those claims is appears from his examinstion before the Court of Bankruptcy. It seems that beside being an amateur player, having on various occasions, as we are told, represented with decided success some of Shakespeare's principal characters in furtherance of the cause of charity. and beside serving the borough of Greenwich as its member of Parliament, he was an undertaker and auctioneer. These two latter branches of business he appears to have pursued with decent success. At all events, on the 1st of July, 1852, he was possessed of a capital or surplus of £659 10s. 3d. His debts and liabilities at the time of his examin ation amounted to £5,901, against which securities were held of the alleged value of £495. His other assets amounted to £150, including cash at banker's £6 3s. 5d., and also pawnbrokers' tickets for silks, linen, paintings, furniture and plate, pledged within the year past, the amount received thereon being £58, and the value of tickets nothing. It was his ambition to serve his country that proved, as is so apt to be the ease, his pecuniary ruin. The first item of his explanation of the balance against him is £1,341 for political expenses, £822 for the general expenses of his return as M. P. for the borough, and-£458 for entertaining expenses, including a banquet given in August, 1852, to celebrate his election. Among the amounts due to the bankrupt's estate is the amount of £398 for cash advanced to Col. Sleigh, to sid in the colonel's election-a debt which does not appear to be set down as having any particular value. But if he lent other people money to pay their election expenses, he seems to have got his own upon tick. In the long list of his debts, most of them of small amount, are sums due for election printing, for election bell-ringers, for hire of committee-rooms, messengers, canvassers, carriages at the election, election agent, pollclerks' fees, &c. Beside being in Parliament, he appears to have been at the same time in the law, and in the hands of the money-lenders, having outstanding against him law costs of £1,122, and having paid for interest £501. He charges himself with other losses to the amount of £1,633. During the same period he had expended £4,636 on his domestic and personal expenses mestly on credit, as he appears to have been too much engrossed with his public duties to have had time to give due attention to his private business as undertaker and auctioneer. It is not stated in what play Mr. Townshend is to make his first appearance; we suppose, however, in A New Way to Pay Old

It would appear from the opening speech of the Governor of New-Zealand to the fifth General Assembly, or Parliament of that Island, that in addition to the new gold exported from Fraser River, New-Zealand may also furnish a further supply. He refers to the discovery of a new gold field in the province of Nelson (the southern port of the northern main island), as an event of importance. Taken in connection with the known existence of gold in the province of Auckland (the northern port of the same island), and with the recent discovery of auriferous indications in the province of Otago (at the southern extremity of the southern main island), he thinks there is reasonable ground for anticipating that the material interests of the colony will receive a powerful stimulus from these new sources of wealth. It would seem, indeed, as if gold digging had already become a business in the Island, as the Governor promises to submit measures for maintaining law and order among those who may resort to the gold

There is a very strong physical resemblance between the islands of New Zealand and those of Japan. Both consist of a mass of interior mountains, with a narrow margin along the coasts of level and fertile lands. Both are evidently of volcanic origin, and as Japan has always been famous for its gold diggins, it is not unreasonable to expect that New Zealand may become so.

Mr. Dan Sickles, having completed the demolition of Fernando Wood, has now to turn his attention to the minor job of securing his own re election. He will find his way back to the Capitol beset with many impediments-more, we believe, than he can safely surmount. If he has good advisers. Dan will just give it up as a folorn hope, and ask Mr. Buchanan to send him Embassador to Spain, a post left open by the declension of Mr. Benjamin. Diplomacy is more in Mr. Sickles's line than legislation, while his well-known devotion to Fillibuster ideas must render his appointment highly satisfactory to the partisans of Cuban annexation. Mr. Buchanan will miss an excellent chance to promote Democratic union and harmony by allowing the down-town Democracy to fuse on

fall to send Sickles to Madrid.

The N. Y. Times, while admitting that the Governor's recent calling out of the military is in violation of the law, still holds that there is no. thing to be feared from an unserapulous, illegal, or careless resort, on the part of a Chief Magistrate to the bayonets of a citizen soldiery, and also that it is not possible, if such a resort to this power in the State shall become of frequent use, and be appealed to on trivial occasions, even for a bold bad man on a fit opportunity to bring the people into military subjection. On the other hand, we affirm most positively and earnestly that no greater danger can beset a State than is foreshadowed in these questions. We should be very sorry here to agree with The N. V. Times. We should be very sorry to be incapable or unwilling to see the inevitable conclusions which follow from such propositions. And we should be very sorry, if capable of seeing them, to be capable also of smothering them up in flippant, and idle. and buncombe talk. No levity, no flippancy, though such weaknesses may have become chronic, can excuse such trifling with a serious subject as to instify an infringement of a fundamental principle of a Republican Government, and a violation of the laws of the State, because we are so rabid with excitement that we have no time to submit to the dictates of common sense, common law, or anything else by which reflecting men, in such emergencies permit themselves to be guided.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNG.

From a Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1858.

The Treasury balances, in round numbers for the past week, are as follows:

Balance on hand.... Amount of receipts. Drafts issued...... Drafts paid...... The President has gone to Lancaster, for the

purpose, doubtles, of siding the election of Hopkins, the Democratic candidate for Congress, as old friend, an old Whig, and a fierce Protec-A couple of Democrats in high position write

from Indiana, averring a most satisfactory state of Mr. Harris of Illinois writes here, confidently

predicting the success of Judge Douglas. Because the Secretary of the Interior, while in

private life, purchased swamp lands in the State of Mississippi, it does not follow that he should not now protect the public interests by defeating speculative absorptions of the best portion of the public lands, through a simulated occupancy by subordinates of the land monopolists. Will they bring the subject up for Congressional inquiry and action?

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1858.

Major Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General, has, by direction of the Secretary of War, just issued as

"The Department of the Pacific is to be divided into two parts—the Southern part to be called the De-partment of California, with the headquarters at San Francisco, and the Northern part to embrace the Ter-ritories of Washington and Oregon, excepting the The Department of the Pacific is to be Francisco, and the Northern part to contract the Aeritories of Washington and Oregon, excepting the Rogue River and Umpqua Districts, which will be called the Department of Oregon, with the headquarters at Fort Vancouver. Bevet Brig.-Gea. Clark, Colonel of the 6th Infantry, is assigned to the cummand of the Department of California. In thus abridging the limits of his command, a measure demanded by the length of time required for communication between its northern and southern portions, the Secretary of War specially commends the activity, zeal and judgment displayed by Brevet Brig.-Gen. Clarke, in concentrating the troops of his department for esergetic operations against the hostile Indians of the North as soon as their outbreak became known. Brig.-Gen. Herney is assigned to the command of the Department of Oregon, and will proceed to his post with all possible dispatch. The President directs that Capt. Pleasanton of the 2d Dragoons accompany Gen. Harney as Assistant Adjutent-General. The commandant of the Corps of Engineers will deteil two officers and a detachment of no exceeding fifty Engineer soldiers, for service in the Department of Oregon. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation for this detachment to Fort Vancouver. transportation for this detachment to Fort Vancouver. The several Staff departments will make the necessary arrangements for the supply of the Department of Oregon from the California depots. During the campaign against the Indian site troops in the Depart-ment will be allowed two extra rations per week of

icated vegetables. r. Samuel Cole, long known as the Chief Clerk of the Pension Office, has resigned his position in consequence of ill-health.

The receipts of the Treasury last week were \$855,000, being \$376,000 less than those of the pre-

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1858.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1838.

The Government is watching with intense anxiety the progress of events in Mexico, but there is no obcised data which justifies an opinion as to the result. Minister Forsyth's conduct has not been a consequence of special instructions. The Cass-Herran treaty, as modified by New-Granada, is still under consideration by the Administration. Whatever may be determined upon will be submitted to the Senats. The President has left for Wheatland on private business and will probably be absent for a week.

Maine Election.

Calais, Me., Thursday, Sept. 16, 1858.

We have carried the VIth District by between three and four hundred majority against Uncle Sam's legious and all the aliens that could be scared up in the whole Madawaska country and the accessible parts of Lower Canada. This was one of the heaviest votes ever PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1838.

Col. Johnson, Democrat, who came here from Belfast to-day, claims his election in the IIId Congressional District, and says his opponents cannot count him down below 22 majority.

From Utah.

St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1853. We have advices from Leavenworth to the 13th inst., per United States Express Company to Booneville of to-day. The Salt Lake mail arrived at St. Joseph on the 10th inst., having made the trip in twenty days. The Mormons continued to arrive in the City from the South, and were entering upon their usual avocations. Brigham Young still keeps himself concealed, and lives in constant danger and fear of the vengeance of his own people, who have become greatly incensed at the unvailing of his numerous frauts. This confirms the former reports.

One company of troops had left Fort Bridger for Oregon, and others would leave soon. The Indiana were all quiet. Full reports confirm the news of the South Platte Gold mines. Soveral traders and mon-taineers were met, who said that they had been at the mines, and had in their possession many specimens of gold found there. They say that many miners, without tools and other appliances, except tin pans, were getting \$3 to \$5 daily. Many traders and others were met en route to the gold regions. Col. Beise's bat-talion of Utah Volunteers, under Licut. Hill, arrived at the Fort to-day, where they will be paid off and mustered out of service. Col. Cooke, Lieutenants Buford and Pegram of the 2d Draguens, and Captains Gore and Donevant of the 10th Inientry, arrived the

evening from Utah. The 6th Infantry would leave Fort Bridger about